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NMAIREF INDIAN NOTES
AND MONOGRAPHS

A SERIES OF PUBLICA-
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AMERICAN ABORIGINES

VOL. V, No. 1

NEW YORK
MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
HEYE FOUNDATION
1919

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THIS series of INDIAN NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS is devoted primarily to the publication of the results of studies by members of the staff of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and is uniform with HISPANIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, published by the Hispanic Society of America, with which organization this Museum is in cordial coöperation.

ARCHEOLOGICAL
SPECIMENS
FROM NEW ENGLAND

BY

MARSHALL H. SAVILLE

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS
FROM NEW ENGLAND

By MARSHALL H. SAVILLE

THE writer has recently observed what are believed to be the first published illustrations of archeological specimens found in New England, and as such it is thought to be of interest to reproduce them and thus to bring them to the attention of students. In 1780 there was incorporated in Boston the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1785 it published the first volume of Memoirs "to the end of the year 1783." This volume is devoted to treatises pertaining to mathematics, physics, and natural history. Opposite page 256 is a folded plate illustrating two articles on the effects of lightning, one case in Phila-

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	<p>delphia, the other in Gloucester. At the bottom of the plate are introduced drawings of four stone specimens of Indian workmanship. In searching through the volume for some description of the objects, reference was found to them on pages xxxi and xxxii, in the list of gifts made to the Academy, with the names of the donors, as follows:</p> <p>“<i>Rev.</i> DAN FULLER. Indian utensils, viz. a stone-ax, and gouge. See plate III. fig. A and C.</p> <p>“JON. TITCOMB, <i>Esq.</i> An Indian stone-pipe, having 13 notches on one and 11 on the other side of the stem. Those on one side, according to tradition, express the number of enemies slain; and those on the other side denote the number of prisoners actually taken by the proprietor. See plate III. fig. 13 [a misprint for fig. B].</p> <p>“<i>Mr.</i> D. WATSON. An emblematical stone, found two feet below the surface of the earth, supposed to be wrought by the Aborigines. See plate III. fig. E.”</p> <p>There can be no doubt as to the New England origin of these specimens, but it is unfortunate that it was not deemed of sufficient importance to indicate the localities whence they came. The axe</p>
V	INDIAN NOTES

ENGRAVINGS OF EARLY ARCHEOLOGICAL OBJECTS FROM NEW ENGLAND

is of the grooved type, with rounded butt and with the groove nearly in the middle of the specimen (pl. I, A). The gouge (c) is the characteristic implement of this class so common throughout New England.

a

b

c

d

FIG. 1.—Pestles from New England.

The long, slender specimen, described as an emblematical stone (E), is a pestle of the rare type known from New England and eastern New York (fig. 1, c). According to the drawing, it is cylindrical, but

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	<p>somewhat larger in diameter at the center than at the uncarved end. The head or end of the handle of the pestle is carved to represent an animal's head, with the neck slightly raised. In his <i>Primitive Industry</i> Dr Abbott illustrates the head of a pestle 28 inches in length (fig. 1, <i>d</i>), in the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology at Cambridge, which bears so close a resemblance to the one illustrated in 1785 that the two reproductions might well be of the same specimen. Dr Abbott, who suggests that it may represent the head of a serpent, states that the object is not cylindrical, but "its surface is formed by a series of flat planes of uniform width extending the entire length of the implement. Some of these are quite highly polished, while others are merely smooth." He further says that there are two other ornamented pestles in the Peabody Museum, one of which is quite small, while the other is not so long, but is of greater diameter than the one illustrated. Each has a mammal-like head carved at one end.¹</p>
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<p>Another pestle of this class is in the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, and has been illustrated by Moorehead.² It is about 30 inches in length (see fig. 1, <i>b</i>), and was found on the Butler farm, in the northwestern part of Turkey Hill, Ipswich. Still another specimen, from Vermont, has been described by Prof. George H. Perkins³ and is now in the museum of the University of Vermont at Burlington. Professor Perkins states that "it is cylindrical, as usual, and is rounded at one end, while the other is carved to resemble the head of some animal, it may be a wolf."</p> <p>In the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, is a pestle of this type from a burial place at Burrs Hill, near Providence, Rhode Island; it is 20½ inches long, and is quite cylindrical (see fig. 1, <i>a</i>). The animal head is somewhat pitted, being the original pecked surface of the stone, while the pecked surface of the rest of the cylinder has been polished down. The ears are prominent, but the eyes are not represented.</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	1

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	<p data-bbox="322 286 990 497">The other specimen given in the old print is a smoking pipe (pl. I, B), with a ridged platform notched on each edge. An animal's head is carved at the end, behind which rises a cylindrical bowl.</p> <p data-bbox="598 536 718 570">NOTES</p> <ol data-bbox="322 599 990 872" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ABBOTT. Primitive Industry, pp. 159-160, fig. 147, Salem, 1881. 2. MOOREHEAD. The Stone Age in North America, vol. II, p. 109, fig. 513 Boston, 1910. 3. PERKINS. Some Relics of the Indians of Vermont. <i>American Naturalist</i>, vol. V, no. 1, p. 12, March, 1871.
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